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Mr. Baily has recently had the specimen mounted, and has presented it to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where it is now exhibited in the collection of local birds which is being formed for the museum by the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club.

This bird, which is a male, combines the characters of *Zonotrichia albicollis* and *Junco hyemalis* in nearly equal proportions. The upper surface and wings have the general aspect of the *Zonotrichia*, but the black shaft stripes are narrower and the rufous is more or less suffused with slaty, this shade predominating on the head, where the central white stripe is entirely obliterated and the black stripes considerably broken. Beneath the pattern of coloration is that of the *Zonotrichia*, but the breast and sides are of a darker slaty hue. The superciliary stripe is reduced to a white spot behind the nostril and there is a faint dusky maxillary stripe. The outermost tail feathers have the terminal two thirds white, and there is a white terminal spot on the inner web of the next pair.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW HUMMINGBIRD FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

BY WILLIAM BREWSTER.

Among the birds collected for me in Sonora, Mexico, in 1887, by the late Mr. J. C. Cahoon, is a Hummingbird which I was unable to identify until, during a visit to England in 1891, I showed it to Mr. Salvin who at once pronounced it to be a new species. It may be characterized as follows:—

Cyanomyia salvini.¹ SALVIN'S HUMMINGBIRD.

Specific characters.—Similar to *C. cyaneicollis*, but smaller, with shorter wings, shorter and squarer tail, but longer and slenderer bill; iridescent colors on sides of neck bordering the throat, blue like the crown

¹ To Osbert Salvin, Esq.

instead of greenish; very much more green on sides of breast and body, the white of the under parts, especially of the throat and jugulum, being confined to a narrow central space; upper mandible light reddish at the base instead of black as in *cyanecollis*.

Type, ♂ adult (No. 24,125, collection of William Brewster, Nacosari, Sonora, Mexico, March 31, 1887, J. C. Cahoon): Top and sides of head, with sides of neck, glittering blue; remainder of upper parts rather dull, dark, but shining green, somewhat obscured by drab on the rump and upper tail-coverts; shoulders and wing-coverts green like the back but all the quills dark hair brown with a faint gloss of purplish; tail dark glossy green, the outer pair of feathers broadly tipped with drab; under parts soiled white, the middle of the throat tinged with clayey buff (a stain, probably), the feathers along its sides with large, crescent-shaped, sub-terminal spots of blue; sides of the breast greenish blue; sides of the body brilliant green; bill (in the dried specimen) dull reddish brown or brownish orange, lightest at the base, deepening to horn color at the tip. Wing, 2.07 inches; tail, 1.27; length of culmen from base, 1.02; from feathers, .88; width of bill at base, .13.

I have compared this specimen — which as far as known is unique — with six Peruvian examples (including the type) of *cyanecollis* in the collection of the British Museum. Although in general coloring it bears a closer resemblance to this species than to any other of the genus, Mr. Salvin is of the opinion that its true relationship is with *C. quadricolor* (= *C. ellioti* Berl.). From the latter, however, as well as from *C. violiceps*, it differs very decidedly in the brighter green of the neck and back, in the blue instead of purplish reflections on the crown, and in the blue or greenish on the sides of the neck and body. It is smaller than *C. cyancephala*, with a shorter tail, and white instead of gray under tail-coverts.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW MARSH WREN, WITH
CRITICAL NOTES ON *CISTOTHORUS*
MARIANÆ SCOTT.

BY WILLIAM BREWSTER.

IN 1888 Mr. W. W. Worthington sent me some odd-looking Marsh Wrens from Sapelo Island, Georgia. They were evidently not *C. palustris*, and as they agreed in several respects with Mr.